

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

CROWDING US.—Our advertising friends are gradually encroaching upon the rights of the reader. New cards find their way into the columns designated for the entertainment of subscribers, and if they usurp much more space we shall, in justice to our patrons, be compelled to set our reading matter in smaller type. The pressure upon our advertising columns, however, speaks well for the popularity of the Clarion as a medium through which to ventilate business.

BLACKWOOD.—We have received the September number of this popular magazine. Its contents are varied and interesting.

The following prominent citizens of New Orleans were passengers on board the Evening Star, which foundered at sea last week: Gen. H. C. Palfrey, lady and child; Miss Sloo (daughter of Thos. Sloo, Esq., President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company); Mrs. John I. Adams and daughter; W. D. Prentiss and wife (firm of Wolfe and Prentiss); Mrs. Spangenberg, (late Miss Bouligay), and wife of one of the wealthiest business men); J. H. Dupassier, Geo. Hillman, and others. There were over three hundred souls on board, but few of whom, it seems, were saved. It is a terrible calamity, and we sympathise deeply with the hundreds of homes that have been made desolate by this fearful gale.

The New Orleans Times of Sunday has an article severely censuring a high city official for preventing the driver of one of the street cars from putting a drunken man out of a car containing a number of ladies. In closing, the Times says:

The high city official alluded to was the Mayor of this city, who should himself have been arrested at the time.

There are other officials whose conduct in other matters will shortly be held up to public reproach.

The city, her people, in fact the whole country has greatly suffered through the bad reputation and still worse conduct of men holding high places, and we repeat, we intend fearlessly to do our duty in exposing and denouncing them.

To this charge of the Times, Mayor Monroe replies as follows:

It is not true that I used my authority as Mayor to prevent the driver of a city street car from ejecting an inebriated passenger; it is not true that said passenger disturbed any person in the car.

The Times responds to this that it got its information from responsible parties and that their names are at the disposal of the Mayor.

More Vessels Wrecked.—Many other calamities seem to have taken place at sea on the 4th, in addition to the destruction of the Evening Star. Telegrams from New York announce that the steamship Andrew Johnson, from New York to Charleston, with a valuable cargo and sixteen cabin and twenty steerage passengers was wrecked on North Hatteras. No information concerning her passengers or crew has been received.

A telegram from Fortress Monroe says: The British steamer Queen Victoria foundered at sea on the 4th inst., during the recent storm, in latitude 33 degrees 3 minutes and longitude 70. The passengers and crew were picked up by the brig Pomfret, from New York.

The Daily Newspaper.—The Nashville Union and American says of the newspaper:

The most wonderful of all modern institutions is the daily newspaper. It is a photograph of the shifting scenes of the world taken fresh every day. It is the grand reservoir into which are poured the events, great and small, which to make up the sum of the world's history. It is the cheapest of all sensible articles. The man who flings it down with "Pooh! there's nothing in it," if he does not find the record of a particularly startling event, is guilty of a piece of absurdity that cannot be surpassed. Let him reflect for a moment upon the enormous amount of labor necessary to prepare one single issue of the paper he so contemptuously casts aside—the outlay of money required to lay those bits of information before him—more, perhaps, than he will expend in purchasing papers in all his life. Let him reflect that all the appliances of art and science—the telegraph, the steam engine, and the printing press—are brought into play to give him information; that editors, reporters and correspondents, all end their labors for him; that forty or fifty men have worked long and hard in order to give him ten cents worth, and if he is convinced, he deserves to be dead of the sight of a newspaper during the period of his natural exist-

A Proposition to our Legislature.

The Mobile Gazette, edited by Admiral Semmes, in its issue of the 8th contains a proposition which it submits to the Legislatures of the Southern States and particularly to the Mississippi Legislature, inasmuch as it meets next week. The Gazette quotes as follows from the Constitution of the United States:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress, etc." In Art. I, of the same instrument, it is provided that: "All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members, chosen every second year, by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators, from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote." Again, it is declared in the same article, that "Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill."

Then it goes on to prove that there is no question of amendment before the Legislatures, because it does not come up in the mode pointed out by the Constitution. After dwelling upon this point some time, it comes to the proposition, which is as follows:

We respectfully suggest, that each of them, as they take this subject up, adopt the following, or a similar joint resolution:

"Resolved, etc., That the several amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which, it is proposed, shall form the 14th article of that instrument, and which have been transmitted to us by the Secretary of State of the United States, through His Excellency, the Governor, not having been proposed to us, by the body pointed out by the Constitution, or under the "rules and limitations" prescribed by that instrument, there is nothing before the Legislature of this State calling for its action."

We think the Gazette's reasoning correct. The Constitution expressly provides, that no bill shall become a law, until the President has voted upon it. He either votes "aye," in which case, he approves it, or he votes "no," in which case he vetoes it; but it is absolutely necessary, that he should vote one way, or the other. No bill can become a law, unless he does so. And as all "resolutions, or votes" requiring the concurrence of the two houses, before "the same shall take effect," must be passed, "according to the rules, and limitations, prescribed in the case of a bill," it follows, that the amendment sent to the State Legislatures, not having been submitted to the President, is a nullity.

The Gazette's views are worthy of consideration and we commend them to our Legislators.

Negro Riot Near Memphis.—A serious disturbance occurred at Cat Island twenty-five miles below Memphis, on Saturday. About fifty negroes armed themselves, and started out, as some say, with the determination to slay all the whites. They first encountered Henry and Ike Turner, and commenced firing upon them. They returned the fire with revolvers, killing Bill Dixon, the leader, and another, and wounding three others. The negroes then fled. Mr. Turner was slightly wounded in the head. The whites in the neighborhood then armed themselves and went in pursuit but after the death of their leader, the negroes scattered through the country. Parties are now in search of some ring-leaders.

Circuit Court.—The Circuit Court of Choctaw county is in session this week, the Hon. Wm. Collier on the bench. It is needless to state that he presides with his usual dignity, dispatching business with promptness and fidelity.

Capt. Barkdale, our talented District Attorney, is also in attendance, diligent and indefatigable in his exertions to ferret out crime, and bring offenders against the law to justice. His speeches at the bar are characterized by great cogency of reasoning and felicity of expression.

Thus far most of the time has been taken up with the civil docket, but few State cases of any consequence having been tried. The case of the State vs. Johnson will be tried to-day.—Greensboro' Vidette.

Ivory in coral set.

When twixt parties lies you see,

Somewhere, 'tis safe to bet,

Beautifies the ivory.

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